## THE REASONS WHY

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is so useful in all wasting diseases. such as Consumption, Anæmia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, and Marasmus and Rickets in children, is because it furnishes to the depleted blood the fattening and enriching properties of the oil, and to the bones and nervous system the phosphorescent and vitalizing properties of the Hypophos-phites, which together nourish the body arrest the progress of the disease, and commence a process of repair that finally means restored health and vigor. Don't be permiaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

## THE COAL RATE WAR

MAKING SERIOUS INROADS ON REV-ENUES OF RAILWAYS.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Responsible for the Trouble-Traffic of the Big Four.

tween the coal carrying roads of Indiana and Illinois to Chicago and other northern points is becoming a much more serious ut on revenue than the railway managers nad dreamed of and it is thought the rate from Indiana and Illinois mines will drop to 25 cents per ton before rates are re-The Chicago & Eastern Illinois opened the fight by reducing its rate to Chicago from \$1.10 to 80 cents per ton, and the whole trouble dates back to the strike of the coal miners. The fairest way of looking at the matter is that certain lines were becoming alarmed at the rate the Pennsylvania, West Virginia & Tennessee soft coals were securing a market in Chicago and at other Northern points. The Illinois and Indiana miners, by their strike last April, crippled Chicago's bituminous coal supply and opened up a market for the Eastern and Southern product. The latter, Eastern and Southern product. The latter, once installed, rapidly advanced in favor owing to superiority in quality, and at the termination of the strike in a measure controlled the situation. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois is absolutely dependent on its coal traffic and Mr. Porter, possibly in his anxiety to recover lost ground, adopted the heroic measure of cutting the haulage rate as stated. The action of the Eastern Illinois was met by the Monon, Illinois Central and Wabash with the result that coal is being hauled a copule of hundred miles to-day for the very inadequate compensation of 50 cents per ton. To add to sation of 50 cents per ton. To add to seriousness of the situation certain of the seriousness of the situation certain of the roads have guaranteed the cut rates made until May 1. What is still more singular is that while the Illinois and Indiana roads are indulging in a rate war on coal the coal carrying roads of Ohio have inaugurated a coal rate war and the Ohio Coal Traffic Association has been thrown into consternation by a cut rate made by the Pennsylvania line. It is stated that the Pennsylvania Company, in operating the Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio, has been carrying coal from the Cambridge field to Toledo in competition with the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, and the fight for Michigan business reached such a stage that the Pennsylvania charged that within the last ten days contracts have been made by other roads at rulnous rates for Toledo and points beyond. The Pennsylvania then announced beyond. The Pennsylvania then announced a cut from the established rate of 85 cents a ton to 50 cents a ton and closed a contract with a large firm for over one hundred thousand tons at the 50-cent rate and is looking

Western Trunk Line Affairs.

The advisory committee of the immigrant clearing house met in Chicago yesterday to consider the relations of the Grand Trunk to the Western lines in the matter of emigrant business. No action was taken, and it was finally decided to adjourn the meeting until the latter portion of next week. The trunk lines will hold a conference here, probably on Friday of next week, and as they are anxious to have a conference with Western lines on immigrant matters it was decided by the committee to let everything over until that meeting. In the mean-ne Chairman Caldwell was instructed to if he finds that the Grand Trunk is massing its business over any particular line he is to divert a sufficient quantity of business from that line to keep its traffic down to the agreed proportion allowed by the committee agreement.

mittee agreement.

Some time during the coming week Chairman Caldwell will call a general meeting of the Western trunk-line committee for the purpose of establishing the local assothe purpose of establishing the local associations at the important points in the West and of putting the general committee into active operation. The signature of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas to the agreement has cleared up the atmosphere in the Southwest, and with the Missouri Pacific gradually coming around the only cloud of consequence in sight is the Rio Grande Western, and the committee does not believe that it is heavy enough to prevent the agreement being put into full force.

Big Four Traffic in 1894. J. R. Cavanaugh, superitendent of car service, has his annual report for 1894 about ready. This will show that in 1894 there were handled on the Big Four system proper were handled on the Big Four system proper 1,330,819 loaded cars and passenger trains handled 5,339,341 passengers. The average number of loaded cars handled on the Big Four per day for the past four years was, in 1891, 3,421; in 1892, 4,244; in 1893, 4,141; in 1894, 4,392, making no deductions for Sundays or holidays.

On the Peoria & Eastern there were handled, in 1894, 182,338 loaded cars, and its passenger trains transported 590,008 passengers.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

E. P. Wilbur, president of the Lehigh Valley road, who has been South for sev-eral weeks, has returned much improved in health. The receivers of the Erie lines have been

authorized to purchase twenty miles of new heavy steel rails, at a cost of not to ex-ceed \$22 per ton. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois earned in the second week of February \$66,210, a decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1894 of \$2,560.

J. H. Bagly, who for some years has been a train dispatcher on the Lake Eric & Western, will on March 1 retire. He is not decided as to plans for the future. Thomas N. Layng has been appointed city ticket agent of the Big Four at St. Louis. For some time he has been connected with the freight department at Cleveland, O. E. A. Gould, superintendent of the Wa-bash lines, left on Wednesday for the South to be absent some weeks for the benefit of his health. He was accompanied

The American Railway Union, so far as Indianapolis is concerned as an organiza-tion, has passed out of existence. Those who were leaders of the local division durwho were leaders of the local division dur-ing the Debs strike are the least interested

ment of differential passenger rates be-tween Chicago and Buffalo met in Boston



Three Collars for 50c. QUARANTEED QOODS. We've a Remedy for Cracked Collars. Write for our CATALOGUE, free by mail. CLUETT, COON & CO., MAKERS, THOY, N. Y.

A large track force of men is changing the gauge of the Bedford & Bloomfield from narrow to standard at the rate of three-quarters of a mile a day, and by April 1 the forty-two miles will be completed. There is now no other narrow gauge road in this State.

R. B. Childs, who has been assistant station agent of the Pennsylvania lines at Chicago, has been appointed one of the ticket receivers at the Indianapolis office, the work having so increased by the Vandalia reporting to the Indianapolis office as to require another man.

John A. Walters, formerly claim agent of the Pennsylvania railroad with headquarters at Pittsburg, but recently with the Bur-lington road, died at Omaha, yesterday, from the effects of a dose of laudanum tak-en with suicidal intent. He left a note bequeathing his body to a medical col-lege.

With the taking effect of the spring time table on the Big Four lines, train 18 will be made a local train between Indianapolis and Galion, where passengers picked up on the line for the fast Knickerbocker train can take the latter. The number of stops of the Knickerbocker will be lessened, which will enable the company to still further shorten the time of the fast train. The suit of Mary and Albert Field against the Lake Shore Railroad Company for \$1,000-000 has been decided against the plaintiffs by Judge Howland, of Jefferson, O. It is understood the Fields will appeal. They claim the railroad company is wrongfully in possession of a large tract of valuable land at Ashtabula harbor, which is used for a switch yard and ore hoisting machinery.

Hobart Potter, who is named as the prob-superintendent of the Toledo division of able successor of the late S. B. Morris, as the Pennslyvania lines, has been on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago as an engineer of maintenance of way eighteen years. All of the reducing of grades, straightening of the line and laying of second track has been done under his supervision.

The railway officials located at Baltimore have organized a traffic association, to be known as the Baltimore Traffic Association. All traffic officials of the several roads centering there and lines operating in Baltimore are represented in the association. clation, which was organized on the suggestion of G. D. Dixon, of the Pennsylvania lines, and Kennon Jones, of the Norfolk & Western.

The recent appointments which President Plant, of the great Florida system, has made for the higher official positions are taken as an indication that he means to retire from the active management of the great system he has created, so far as de-tail work is concerned, at least. The new appointees are given full powers and will be held responsible for the proper conduct of their respective departments.

Superintendent Hatch, of the Michigan division of the Vandalia lines, has commenced the remodeling of the company's passenger station at Logansport, his head-quarters. The building will be made thirty feet longer and one story higher, the upper story to be occupied by Superintendent Hatch and his subordinates. When completed it will be a much more inviting building than the one now occupied.

The statement that work would be begun as soon as the weather would permit on a depot at Oxford, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, to cost \$5,500, has stirred up the citizens of Connersville, and they are preparing statistics to show how little business Oxford gives the road when compared with Connersville, which now leads, in freight tonnage and in number of tickets sold, any station on the C., H. & D. except Indianapolis and Hamilton.

The approximated gross earnings of the Atchison system for the second week in February were \$656,103, a decrease of \$24,-433; for the month to date the earnings are \$1,314,439, a decrease of \$62,109, earnings of the Colorado Midland for week were \$23,475, a decrease of \$10,059; for the month to date, \$49,509, a decrease of \$6,283. The earnings of the Atchison sys-tem proper were for the week, \$471,347, a decrease of \$29,509; for the month to date, \$949,820, a decrease of \$56,077.

Superintendent of Motive Power Turner, of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, claims to have just turned out of the company's shops the most perfect locomotive yet built in this country. In many respects it is of the same type as 999 on the New York Central, weighs the same, and has the same sized driving wheels. It is equipped with an electric headlight. Speaking of the light, Mr. Turner stated that on a straight track the engineer could see a man two miles ahead, and that even a greater distance a man could look at his watch and tell the hour.

tell the hour.

A railroad official, yesterday, in speaking of the Indianapolis, Logansport & Chicago gaining entrance to Indianapolis, remarked that possibly this company was a little too particular as to the route by which it might reach the Union tracks. At present many of the most important roads in the country use the tracks of other roads to get into terminal points. The Big Four, in getting into Cincinnati, for instance, uses the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, and in getting into Chicago uses the Illinois Central, and all over the country like cases can be cited. No longer can a road which is so utilized charge exorbitant mileage transportation, interests having reached such a point that charges under such circumstances must be reasonable.

The passenger department of the North-

The passenger department of the North-ern Pacific is pleased with the results ob-tained from heating trains with steam from the locomotive by a new method. Charles S. Fee, general passenger agent, writes that an excellent practical test showed the new system of steam heating to be highly sat-isfactory. There was no difficulty whatever in maintaining a temperature in the cars from 68 to 80 degrees on the run over the Dakota division. While the theremometer showed 30 below outside the temperature showed 30 below outside the temperature inside was in no part of the train less than 68 above, and even went as high as 80. Mr. Fee says considering the extreme cold weather, and in several localities along the line high winds, the showing made by this steam-heated train is certainly very gratifying, indeed.

gratifying, indeed.

The struggle between the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for the mail contract between Chicago and the Pacific coast, which was held by the former, has resulted in the Northern Pacific retaining the contract. The government terms provide that the line making thirty minutes better time than its competitors, all things being equal, shall receive the contract. The Burlington beat the Northern Pacific time seven hours and demanded the contract, but the Northern Pacific arranged quicker service along its line, beat the Burlington's schedule by an hour, and held the contract. This explains the anxiety of the Vandalia and the Pennsylvania lines to make thirty minutes quicker time between St. Louis and New York than does the Big Four and the Vanderbilt lines.—It is evident that the time war inaugrated last fall between these two lines will be reopened on the spring time schedule. President Ingalis and the Vanderbilt people have for two years been claiming that they should have a larger per cent. of the mail between New York and St. Louis.

DAILY VITAL STATISTICS-FEB. 21.

Deaths. George C. Menze, three years, 239 English Martha Stewart, thirty-four years, 94 East Martha Stewart, thirty-lour years, or least South street, neuratheina. Sophia Cravens, nincty-seven years, 376 North Illirois street, pneumonia. Walter Pemmeraning, six months, 449 South East street, pneumonia. Eliza J. Bacon, eighty years, 478 Broadway, bronchitis.

John Barker, eighty-four years, county asylum senile debility.

Amos Dean, fifty years, City Hospital,

Births. Harry H. and Lulu Smith, 289 South East street, boy. Anton and Mary Stich, 98 Pierce street, Anton and Anne Waterman, East Michigan road, girl.

Marriage Licenses. Charles W. Todd and Hattie B. Hoss. John Helmus and Henrietta L. Baul. Joseph F. Bowman and Libbie Pressley. Arthur E. Trefey and Sophia Arnoile. Henry Slem and Lizzle Langenberg. James A. Johnson and Rosa Crow.

Woodlawn Avenue Gas Case. The Supreme Court handed down a deision, yesterday, in the case of the city of Indianapolis against the Consumers' Gas Trust Company. The company had refused, on demand, to put a main in Woodlawn avenue on the ground of impossibility to supply gas, and in the trial of the case in the Marion Circuit Court, with Judge Comstock, of Richmond, on the bench, the decision was in favor of the company. The opinion, written by Judge Jordan, reverses the decision on account of errors made by the trial court. The decision, however, holds the answer good as made by the company.

Building Permits. Mrs. Charlotte Bals, 178 South Illinois street, repairs, \$150. Frank Hill, Schmidt brewery, addition, William Luebking, Gilliard avenue, frame cottage, \$900

Mrs. E. B. Benjamin, 73 West Seventh street, repairs, \$200.

J. P. Cockran, 190 Lexington avenue, frame Louse, \$900.

STILL ON THE STRIKE

JUDGE BAKER DISPOSES OF AN-OTHER RAILROAD STRIKE CASE.

Wills of Harriet Jones, William M. Levey and Eliza M. Crawford Admitted to Probate.

Judge Baker, of the United States Court. vesterday disposed of the last of the criminal cases set down for the February term of court and discharged the trial jury. George Stoner, an Ashley druggist, charged with interfering with the United States mails, was tried and found not guilty. He was formerly an employe of the Wabash railway, and when the employes of that road struck last summer he took a deep interest in the trouble. With others he was arrested for obstructing the mails. The government failed to make a case against Stoner because the baggagemaster of the train in question was not positive that there was any mail on board. The jury found a verdict of acquittal without leav-Arthur G. Reeves, samuel Blum and John K. Slack, charged with violation of the oleomargarine law, were also tried by jury

Several Wills Probated.

The last will and testament of Harriet Jones, mother of Aquilla Q. Jones, was probated in the Circuit Court yesterday. Her property is distributed among her sons and daughters as follows: Elisha P. Jones, John W. Jones, Anna J. Holloway, Benjamin F. Jones, Aquilla Q. Jones, William Jones and Frederick Jones, each receiving one-ninth of the estate. To her daughter-in-law, Cora Jones, the testator also bequeathed a ninth part of her prop-

also bequeathed a ninth part of her property.

The will of William M. Levey, executed October, 1891, was probated yesterday. To his wife Annie, the decendent bequeathed his estate valued at about \$15,000 to be enjoyed by her during her widowhood. The bequest was qualified with the provision that the estate must be held until the three sons of the decedent become of age. As each reaches his majority he is to receive the sum of \$5,000 from his mother. The will provides that when the wife of the decedent shall cease to be his widow, his entire estate shall go to his children. Mrs. Levey was appointed guardian of the children giving a bond of \$3,600.

The will of Eliza M. Crawford, probated yesterday, makes provision for the distribution of various articles of personal property among the decedent's kinsmen. William Wright is named as executor of the estate without bond.

To Enforce an Old Contract.

Carlos Dickson yesterday filed a suit in the Superior Court to enforce the terms of a ten-thousand-dollar contract, making Henry T. Conde and Wallace E. Dickson defendants. In 1876 the plaintiff was associated in business with the defendant Wallace E. Dickson at No. 90 West Washington street. Jan. 20, 1874 the Indianapolis Cotton Manufacturing Company secured a judgment against the firm for \$5,786, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. April 29, 1876 the plaintiff disposed of his interest in the business of C. Dickson & Co. to Henry E. Conde and Wallace Dickson for the consideration of \$9,000, it being stipulated that if the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court as to the judgment held by the cotton company the defendants should pay the plaintiff one-half of the amount in addition to the \$9,000. The complaint shows that in 1878 the \$9.000. The complaint shows that in 1878 the Supreme Court did reverse the lower. It is alieged that the Indianapolis Cotton Company then dismissed its action and that the defendants are indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of \$2,893.17, with interest thereon, making a total of \$6,181.38. Judgment is asked in the sum of \$10,000.

The Divorce Grind. John M. Hensley was made the defendant in a suit for divorce brought yesterday by May Hensley. Brutal treatment is alleged. The plaintiff says she was the victim of blows and kicks, and once her husband attacked her with a knife. On the applica-tion of her attorney Judge McMaster issued an order restraining Hensley from molesting his wife and child during the pendancy of

Mary Sommerlad asks for a divorce from Otto Sommerlad and \$1,000 alimony. She charges the defendant with inhuman treatment, and says that when she was ill he refused to get a physician, and would not allow her the necessary medicines. The defendant recently recovered damages against the Union Railway Company for injuries received in the Union Station.

Became a Citizen. Judge McMaster, of the Superior Court, vesterday administered the oath of citizenship to Joseph Grunwold, a native of Hungary. Grunwold came to America in 1887. He desires to visit his parents in the old country but feared the army draft. As a citizen of the United States he can sojourn on his native sod unmolested.

Suing for Her Child. Legal proceedings have been begun in an Illinois court by Mrs. Guyer, mother of the child which was adopted from the Indianapolis Orphans' Home by Mr. and Mrs. Herbstreet, of Urbana, Ill. Mrs. Guyer claims that she never really gave up her little one, and brings suit for its recovery.

"Oliver Twist" Attached. The Hasselman Printing Company yesterday attached the property of the "Oliver Twist" Company for a \$1,269 printing bill. Five hundred dollars of the amount was paid, and agreement reached as to the remainder. The company was not inconvenienced by the proceedings.

Evansville Bond Suit.

In the United States Court, yesterday, suit was filed against the city of Evansville to collect about three hundred thou-sand dollars' worth of bonds. The plaintiffs are Maine capitalists. They ask for \$8,000

Court Notes. Robert M. Cox has sued the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad for \$10,000 damages. The defendant had a hand mashed while in the service of the road. Among the four or five hundred cases pending in the Circuit Court is the suit of the city against the Commercial Club. In the litigation nothing has been done since special Judge Rupe, of Richmond, overruled a number of demurrers.

In January, 1895, the policy held by Fin-ley P. Taster on his life was annulled by the Virginia Life Insurance Company. Yesterday he brought suit to have himself re-instated, alleging that the agent failed to call to collect the premiums on the policy.

THE COURT RECORD.

16467. City of Indianapolis vs. Gas Company. Marion C. C. Reversed. Jordan, J. pany. Marion C. C. Reversed. Jordan, J. —1. The Common Council and Board of Aldermen are sufficient to judge whether the required number have petitioned for the extension of natural gas along a certain street. 2. If a gas company in good faith omitted to extend its mains as directed by reason of its physical and financial inability to do so it did not willfully violate the penal provisions of the ordinance. 17256. Dawson vs. Eads. Mlami C. C. Affirmed. Monks, J.—Where the facts stated in any paragraph of answers are not sufficient to constitute a cause of defense the plaintiff may demur to it under the rules prescribed for demurring to a complaint. plaintiff may demur to it under the rules prescribed for demurring to a complaint. 17166. Senour vs. Routh. Marshall C. C. Affirmed. Hackney, J.—Personal property cannot be taxed unless it has acquired a business situs, in a State other than that

of the owner.

18976, C. & S. E. Railway Company vs.
Galey. Fountain C. C. Affirmed. Howard,
J.—A railway corporation, upon acquiring
the property rights and franchises of a
former company of the same kind, is bound
to compensate the owners for their land to compensate the owners for their land taken by the first company in acquiring the right of way.

17:42. Newport vs. The State. Wayne C. C. Affirmed. McCabe, C. J.—1. Instructions to a jury cannot be judged by detached clauses in them, but must be taken as a whole, and if he whole instruction stated the law the action of the trial court will not be reversed. 2. Where a man fires a dangerous and deadly weapon at another the law presumes an intent to kill, and the presumption is not evercome by the defendant denying the intent to kill, or if the weapon falled to kill.

16887. Walls vs. Malot. Lawrence C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

Petition for rehearing overruled. Superior Court. Room 1-John L. McMaster, Judge. Pabst Brewing Company vs. Richard J. George. Judgment against defendant for

Edgar A. Brown, Judge.

Revispaper Advertising Agency.

School Street, Atual Reserve Bldg.

BOSTON, MASS.

NEW YORK CITY.

strickler et al.; to trial by court.

St. Vincent's Infirmary vs. James Young's Estate; claim. Allowed by administrator for \$307.71 as a preferred claim.

F. A. Hardy & Co. vs. A. Marcy; replevin. Dismissed by agreement at plaintiff's costs.

Hampden Watch Company vs. A. Marcy; en Watch Company vs. A. Marcy: Dismissed by agreement at Watch Company vs. A. Marcy; Dismissed by agreement at

New Sults Filed. Mary Sommerlad vs. Otto Sommerlad; suit for divorce. Superior Court, Room 3. Carlos Dickson vs. Henry T. Conde et al. Superior Court, Room 1.

May Hensley vs. John M. Hensley; suit for divorce. Superior Court, Room 1.

Robert M. Cox vs. The Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad; suit for damages. Superior Court, Room 3.

John A. Buddenbaum et al. vs. W. J. Vesey; suit on mortgage. Superior Court, Finley P. Tasler vs. Virginia Life Insurance Company; suit on premium. Superior Court, Room 2. Annie E. Fletcher vs. Charles M. Fletcher; suit for divorce. Superior Court,

Glorious Climate of California. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I was surprised to read in your paper of the 9th inst. the statement of Mr. Wappenhans: "The warmest spots in the United States were Jacksonville, Fla., and New Orleans, where the thermometer registered sixteen degrees above zero." I wonder if he thinks we are out of the bounds of Cleveland's domain. In the place where I have spent the last six weeks there has been no frost during that time, the mercury has not gone below thirty-eight, and I have seen no quotations so low as that. Some of the fruit trees are in full bloom, notably the almond and orange. The calla lily, the hellotrope the honeysuckle and such flowers are in full bloom, and this country never looked better than now. The rains have been seasonable and satisfactory and the weather warmer than last year and more pleasant. In writing as I do I have reference to southern California, not Lower California, which would mean in Mexico, nor northern California, which might include the Mount Shasta and the Siskiyou country, where snow remains the year round, and so makes it truthful for Eastern journalists to tell of snow blockades in California every winter, and where—it seems to Californians—they delight in belying this delightful climate of sunshine, fruits and flowers. It has been told me a hundred times by intelligent Christian people of our own city, "they cannot raise good apples in southern California, can they?" My answer is they can and do. I have been a fruit grower for more than sixty years, and have are in full bloom, and this country never for more than sixty years, and have never seen better winter apples than are grown in this, Los Angeles, county. Callfornia is nearly one thousand miles in length in the two extremes, and has nearly every soil and climate, and why not all the advantages for fruit growing?

There are fewer Eastern people here than in years past.

W. S. HUBBARD. in years past. Los Angeles, Feb. 15.

Lincoln's Attitude in 1862.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In your issue of Feb. 18 you make a statement, in an editorial, on "A chapter of war history" that strikes me as a new thing in war history. You say: "A few weeks later, Sept. 22, 1862, he (Lincoln) issued a proclamation emancipating the slaves, to take effect Jan. 1, 1863," and you then say that "Mr. Lincoln was willing, even after contents of that proclamation of Sept. 22, 1862, is, that it was simply a warning to the unless they should lay down their arms and resume their allegiance prior to Jan. 1, 1863, he would then issue a proclamation emancipating the slaves in such States and parts of States as should then be in rebel-lion, and my understanding is that the emancipation proclamation which was dated Jan. 1, 1863, did not include all of the slave territory, but only such territory as still remained in rebellion; that the slaves were not all freed until after the war closed, and Mr. Lincoln always claimed that the emancipation of the slaves was a necessary war measure, designed to cripple the source of the supplies of those in rebellion, and that the idea of arming the freedmen was an afterthought. I have no book of history before me from which to quote, and my memory may be at fault. I was one of the boys (aged seventeen) who was helping in a humble way to make United States hisa humble way to make United States history, using a musket instead of a pen. The only time I ever saw Mr. Lincoln was a few days after he issued his warning proclamation, in September. 1862, and when he reviewed the Army of the Potomac, near the battle field of Antietam.

J. E. WALTON.

Koleen, Ind., Feb. 21.

Stands by Party Principle. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I have been identified with the Republican party ever since its organization, having voted for every candidate for Governor from Lane and Morton until the present time, and for every Republican candidate for President from Lincoln to Harrison, I have represented Rush county in the Legislature two terms, during 1883 and 1885. From Morton to the present time the party has been in favor of keeping the appointing power of the boards of the benevolent and penal institutions in the hands of the Governor, and that the board should be nonpartisan. Such has been the uniform declaration of the Republican platforms. I am serry to see a disposition on the part of prominent Republicans to repudiate the principles of the party. E. S. FRAZEE. Orange, Ind., Feb. 21.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: If the present Legislature fails to pass the Nicholson bill it is evident to me that the Republican party is no longer the champion of good government, but has become the tool of the law-defying saloon element of the State.

OVID LAWRENCE.
Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 21.

Revolt of Salvationists. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 .- The cadets in the Salvation Army training garrison have revolted against the doctrines of their leader, Adjutant-general McCabe, who has declared that he is in every respect the peer of Jesus Christ. The adjutant's mind is believed to be unbalanced as a result of overwork and despair at being unable to equal the professional attainments of his wife.

WEBSTER'S ADVICE TO WINTHROP. Lesson of Experience. In the harsh school of experience man learns the ripest wisdom and is best qualified to teach. Every human life bears testimony to this fact.

Daniel Webster, the greatest man cradled on New England soil in any century, at the goal of his career, looking backwards and remembering his own experience, thus advised Robert C. Winthrop, then at the very threshold of that public life which sheds such imperishable justre on his name.

"Winthrop, if I were as young as you are, and just beginning my congressional career, I would adopt a different course from that which we are all pursuing in regard to speeches.

from that which we are all pursuing in regard to speeches.

"I have lost my faith in long, labored efforts, to be printed a week after their delivery, and to be scattered over the country in pamphlets which nobody ever reads. I would speak short and often. I would take some part in every important discussion, and I would prepare every word which I proposed to say, and write it out beforehand, so as to give a copy to the reporters the moment I sat down. In this way the next morning's paper would let my constituents and the country see and read precisely what I had said."

Can this advice not be given with equal

Can this advice not be given with equal emphasis in relation to advertising? If the great orator makes one mighty effort on some stated occasion and then lapses into silence, he is lost in the swift tide of events the remainder of the time. Heard often, he is constantly in the public thought. So, if the merchant has one grand display and does nothing the rest of the year, or only appears in print occasionally, people forget and turn elsewhere the rest of the year. But let the daily columns proclaim his bargains in an attractive and novel manner, and the tide of trade to his counters is ceaseless in its flow. It is never permitted to ebb; is charged with never permitted to ebb; is charged with constant success. As Webster said to Winthrep, "Speak, speak," we say to business men, "Advertise, advertise." Be heard often in the right places and thousands of readers will be the right places and thousands of readers will be the right places and thousands of readers will be the right places and thousands of readers will be the right places and thousands of readers will be the right places. become your daily audience, never forget-ting when to trade.

Advertise: It Pays. It has helped make the "merchant princes" of our land, as oratory has pro-claimed its foremost statesman. PETTINGILL & CO.,

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Great Record It Has Made and What Is Necessary for the Future.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Republican party was born of necessity. It had a mission. The Democracy had failed in national spirit, loyalty, intelligence and statesmanship. It had weakened the federal Union by the exaltation of the doctrine of State rights. National credit was at a discount, and slavery was fostered by Democracy. An advanced public sentiment demanded a change. The new party stood for union, freedom, and strong federal government, sound money, national credit, and progress, material, social, intellectual and moral. This party saved the Union, freed the slave, preserved the Nation's credit, reorganized many of our national institutions and promoted a marvelous national progress.

But the war is over. The questions of twenty and thirty years ago are settled. A new set of problems are now up for solution. The Democracy has again shown its absolute incapacity to govern well. That party is composed largely of odds and ends. It is simply a negation. It has no settled policy. It is without a sufficient number of statesmen to manage the affairs of State. If national progress is to continue, we must look elsewhere for statesmen and policies. If the Republican party is to be true to its history and maintain real leadership in the history and maintain real leadership in the Nation, it must be awake to current questions and obedient to that large mass of intelligent and conscientious voters who have hitherto composed it. Its policy and legislation must continue to be intelligent and loyal. It must be characterized by conviction and energy. Its constituency is composed of men who believe in a high moral purpose, Taey do not look upon politics as a "private snap. The leaders must prove themselves worthy, and equal to the problems of to-day, or the party will retire them. What are some of the questions up for solution? tions up for solution?

First—Such a policy must be pursued as will develop the unsettled portions of our Second—Our commercial, manufacturing, educational and benevolent institutions must be developed and extended.

Third—The affairs of the government ought to be administered more intelligently and economically. In other words, the principles of civil services must be be in the commercial of the commer

ciples of civil service must obtain in mu-nicipal, State and national affairs. Party nicipal, State and national affairs. Party greed and avarice are becoming less and less popular in American life.

Fourth—There must be a better adjustment of the existing differences between labor and capital. This problem is real. The conditions demand a high order of statesmanship. The people will not tolerate inaction Fifth-The monetary condition is grave. Sound finance must be maintained. Sliver is a factor which demands consideration,

but it must have no more than its rights. There is no reason why it should be favored in legislation more than wheat, sugar and other American products. Broad and intelligent statesmanship is required here. Sixth-The immigration question and the right of franchisement need modification. There should be no temporizing, no cow-ardice tolerated along these lines. Loyalty to American institutions and the future suggest positive and wise legal enactments thus sifting immigration and raising the standard of voters.

Seventh—The morals of the Nation must keep pace with the material growth. The selfish, immoral, disloyal and law-defying elements connected with the liquor traffic must be restrained. The dictating and defiant attitude of this corrupting influence must be rebuked.

Eighth—In Indiana our benevolent insti-tutions should be placed on a nonpartisan and business basis. Unless the Republican and business basis. Unless the Republican party does better by our State wards than the Democratic party has done, and unless it promotes a higher and better condition of things—material, educational, social and moral—it has no reason to urge for supremacy. A large class of intelligent voters recognize this fact. No gerrymander will give it a lease of life unless it proves itself a wiser and better legislative and adminisa wiser and better legislative and adminis-trative power than the Democracy has been. In thirty years the average voter has not held party ties so loosely. Thousands of the better citizens of the State demand temperance legislation similar to the Nicholson bill, as well as a nonpartisan the Nicholson bill, as well as a nonpartisan management of our benevolent institutions. If the Republican leaders, in and out of the Legislature, are either wise politicians or sincere statesmen they will recognize the signs of the times and legislate accordingly. Otherwise the Republican party will not secure another Legislature or Governor two years hence. Thousands of Republicans who have voted the straight ticket for years have declared that they will et for years have declared that they will rebuke the party and defeat the leaders if they fail with the present opportunity to improve upon what the Democracy has done. The Republican party must show itself wiser and more loyal than the Democracy has done. racy if it would retain power.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 21.

GOVERNMENT LITERATURE. Mr. Dana Testifies to Its Value and

Interest for Farmers. We acknowledge the receipt from the Department of Agriculture of four more useless and impudent publications. The biggest is labeled bulletin No. 43, of the Division of Chemistry, and contains the proceedings of the eleventh annual convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. The association conserves proceedings of the eleventh annual convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. The association consists of the analytical chemists employed by the Department of Agriculture, or by any national agricultural experiment station or agricultural college. One of its objects is "to afford opportunity for the discussion of matters of interest to agricultural chemists." The secretary of the association is Mr. Harvey W. Wiley. He is also the editor of the proceedings. He is also chief of the Division of Chemistry. In these capacities he writes to the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, asking that the proceedings be published, and published they are in an octavo of 403 pages, surely the heaviest for its size that ever was carried out of a printer's shop on a truck. A volume full of fascination, no doubt, to the professional agricultural chemist and expert in fertilizers. A volume that will help many of those excellent analyzers in their business and their professional lectures and researches. A volume as good as another and better than many to prop up a crippled sofa with or to manufacture into tapers. A volume from which the studious farmer in the winter nights can get such helpful hints as that "the trisaccharosate of lead formed on the addition of ammoniacal lead subacetate to an aqueous sugar solution, is soluble in water:" and that of lead formed on the addition of ammoniacal lead subacetate to an aqueous sugar
solution, is soluble in water;" and that
"when amlin, furfuraldehyde, and an alcoholic solution of actic acid are mixed,
a very intense red color immediately appears." When times are hard, a course
of reading on the manganese dioxide method, on dextrorotation and levorotation, and
on ammonium phosphomolybdate may have
a tranguillizing effect upon the former's a tranquillizing effect upon the farmer's mind. And also when times are hard as they were in 1894, when money is so hard for the farmers to come by, it seems a cruel imposition to spend the money of the people in paying for the publication of a work intended for the benefit of a few hundred specialists. The farmers may console themselves that they are doing the official agricultural chemists good, even if the official agricultural chemists are not doing them any good. Prices may go down, but we shall still have the official agricultural chemists with us talking and writing in-dustriously, and getting the government to

do the printing for them gratis.

Bulletin No. 4l, Division of Chemistry, is a "Report on the Extent and Character of Food and Drug Adulterations," by Alexander J. Wedderburn, special agent. Mr. Wedderburn wants a law to prevent the transportation of misbranded, poisonous or delections food on draw and the control of th deleterious food or drug products from one State or Territory into another." Such a law would give employment to new divisions of analyzing chemists and special agents. Mr. Wedderburn prints a lot of matter, inch matter, including copious extracts from old newspapers. He tells us, at the expense of the government, that the Indianapolis Right and Freedom of April 1, 1893, said that a rich German attributes American suicides to adulterated beer. He quotes from the to adulterated beer. He quotes from the American Analyst the case of an English family which got cramps and spasms from eating tinned American corned beef. B. F. Irons, M. D., Pickaway, W. Va., complains that the druggists in his State keep a very inferior whisky. A New Orleans man writes that the only adulterant he has ever seen used in milk is water. The report is full of hearsay evidence. It is, in effect, a plea for federal supervision of drugs and foods, The Department of Agriculture must think that the United States has too few officeholders and too much money. think that the United States has too few officeholders and too much money.

Bulletin No. 42 of the Division of Chemistry is a new proof of the industry of that division. This report comes from Mr. Wedderburn, too. It is "A Compilation of the Pharmacy and Drug Laws of the Several States and Territories." If anything will revive the drooping spirits of agriculture it is this report. The government may have been running behind a little, but who would grudge the money for such a report? According to the ingenious Mr. Wedderburn the officers of the State Pharmaceutical Association "almost unanimously evince great interest in the work undertaken by the department in investigating adulteration, and seem anxious to see uniform laws enacted to prevent such practices." Seem anxious? How could any good citizen help being anxious to be supervised and inter-

fered with a little more, or to see the Department of Agriculture as enlarged as its head? Shall we not speed the time when every man shall have his food and drink weighed out to him by a government chemist, and his tongue inspected by a government chemist.

ist, and his tongue inspected by a government inspector?

The last book on the list is Farmers' Bulletin No. 22. E. W. Allen, Ph. D., assistant director of the Office of Experiment Station, communicates his views as to the principles according to which farm animals should be fed. Dr. Allen tells the farmer how to calculate the daily ration of a dairy cow, a steer in the South, and a Massachusetts pig. "Wolff's standard for a cow of 1,000 pounds," he tells us, "calls for 2.5 pounds of protein, 12.5 pounds of carbohydrates and 0.4 pound of fat, which would furnish 29,590 calories of heat." This seems convincing, but it depends on the cow and somewhat on the farmer.

Congress likes to waste money on the

Congress likes to waste money on the Agricultural Department, as it has lately Agricultural Department, as it has lately shown by appropriating for it more than Secretary Morton asked for. Mr. Morton would exercise a sound discretion by cutting down the publication accounts. Perhaps a fit of common sense may strike some Congress in the distant future, and the whole pretentious and encroaching sham be smashed and done away with.

Loan People Who Are Not Pleased. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In your report, this morning, of the proceedings of the Senate yesterday with reference to the building association debate and the recommitment of the bill to the committee on corporations, you closed with the following paragraph: "The building and loan crowd was evidently well pleased at the outcome. To their notion this ends the agitation for this session." I wish to call your attention and the attention of the Senate to the fact that "the building and loan crowd" over the State are not well pleased at the outcome. The legitimate associations of Indiana hope the Legislature will afford the people relief from the practices which have sprung up recently and which are rapidly bringing the good name of the business into disrepute, and from which they are all suffering. If you meant to say that "the building and loan crowd" which was in the lobby of the Senate was pleased. I have no doubt you were right, but that lobby does not represent the true building association interests of the State by a mile and ahalf. and the recommitment of the bill to the of the State by a mile and ahalf.
J. D. JOHNSON.

Kokomo, Ind., Feb. 20. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

LYDIA E. PINEHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Benefits Three Generations.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.] "I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in my family ten years with the best of results.



Before taking it I had falling of the womb; such bearing-down pains, back-ache, and kidney trouble. I had had eight children, and was approaching the change of life.

"I took the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills: was cured of all my troubles, and passed through the change all right, and now am fifty-four years old and well. My daughter had catarrh of the bladder, and it cured her. I send you my picture with my grandson, whose mother was cured by your remedies. I will recommend your Compound to every body."—Mrs. L. Kelly, Patchogue, L.I.

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year

Fragrant, Exhilarating and Delightful Smokel





WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and BOILER TUBES Natural-Gas Supplies, Cast Iron, Malleable Iron, Brass, Hydraulie and Ammonia Fittings, METRIC METAL CO.'S Meters for Natural and Artificial Gas.

STEAM, GAS and WATER GOODS, Fitters' Tools, Packing, Belting and Steam Specialties. Plumi General Agents for SNOW STEAM PUMP WORKS. 62 & 64 WEST MARYLANDST.

"IT IS IGNORANCE THAT WASTES EFFORT." TRAINED SERVANTS USE

## SAPOLIO

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND, On the 31st day of December, 1894.

Located at 84 and 85 King William street, London, England. LORD CLAUD JAMILTON, Chairman. S. STANLEY BROWN, Esq., Sec. and Gen. Man. Icad Office in the U. S., 71 Kilby st., Boston, Mass. GEORGE MUNROE ENDICOTT, Man. and Atty. Deposited with Ins. Departments, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Trustees.......\$887,443.49 INCOME—Premiums, \$882,813.65; interest, \$36,948.07; all other receipts, \$15,857.05.

EXPENDITURE—Losses, \$559,997.55; commissions, \$179,160.59; salaries, \$72,916.58; State tees, \$18,896.11; all other charges, \$70,481.83.

ASSETS. Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ to 7 per cent, as per schedule filed, market value.

Cash deposited with trustees, with Kidder, Peaboly & Co
Cash in hand and in banks.

Interest due and accrued ou bonds, not included in market value.

Premiums in course of collection.

Agents' balances—premiums three months overdue.

\$12,675.24

Ohio deposit (less liabilities in Ohio) ..... I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 31st day of January, 1895.

A. C. D. HLY, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

## Union Central Life Insurance Company

On the 31st day of December, 1894. Located at No. 243 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Onio.

JOHN M. PATTISON, President. E. P. MARSHALL, Secretary. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand, and in hands of agents or other persons.

Real estate unincumbered—market value.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of 4-6 per cent, as per schedule schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured.

Debts for premiums

All other securities.

The greatest amount in any one risk, \$25,000. I, the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indians, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the dist day of December, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on flie in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this lith day of February, 1805. A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y

On the 31st day of December, 1894. Located at No. 150 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich. O. R. LOOKER, President. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of 4-6 per cent., as per schedule filed, warket value. filed, harket value

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured

Debts for premiums

\$4,963,007.28

3,300,00 4,388,727,56

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company, on the 31st day of December 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the sail original statement is now on fits in this office.

(SEAL.) In testimony whereof, I hereanto subscribe my name and affix my official seat, this 12th day of February, 1893.

A. C. DALLY, Auditor of States.